AUSTRIA'S AMBITION AND SERBS' HATRED ARE CHIEF CAUSE OF WAR

For The Past Twenty-five Years Jealousy and Enmity Have Fed on Each Other—Austria Has Never Been Quite Able to Forgive Servia For Existing at All.

Philadelphia, Aug. 3.—The North American in discusing the outbreak of hostilities between Austria and Servia, and in attempting to give the real reasons for the war, says:

Austria has been quick to sieze the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand as an opportuand his wife Ferdinand and his wife as an opportunity to vent the hatred and distrust of years on the little neighboring kingdom of Servia.

While the immediate cause of the attack on Servia is the demand for aration for the murder of the archduke and his wife, the duchess of Hoenberg, the ultimate causes are the movement of the Hapsburg empire toward the south and the desperate efforts of the Serb race to regain complete national existence.

Ever since the repulse of the Turkish hosts from Vienna in 1863 by Poland's armies under John Sobieski, who came to the aid of the Hapsburgs, the Austrians have steadily fought their way southward, expecting ultimately to make their way to the Aegean over the ruins of the Turkish empire.

Apart from the deep sources of Germanic and Slav racial antipathy, the hatred of Austria and Servia had its begining in 1878, when, by the Berlin treaty, Servia obtained her independence as a state, while Bosnia and Herzegovina, peopled by the very flower of the Serb race, whose patriotism had kindled the revolution that humbled Turkey, were virtually given over to Austria. Thus the Serbs, newly freed from Turkey were arbitrarily divided and part of them given over to a yoke just as hateful as that of the Moslem had been.

In obtaining her hold on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Dalmatian coast Austria attained the highly important advantage of a foothold on the Adriatic, and at the same time defeated Servia's aspiration for such an outlet.

Through all the thirty-five years between the Berlin treaty and the Balkan war Servia struggled for a seaport, and at every turn was checekmated by Austria. To the failure to gain this end Servia attributes her slow commercial development and the difficulty of realizing on her resources.

The so-called "pig wars" and "poultry wars" were an outgrowth of this systematic repression. Servia raised large quantities of pigs and fowls of a high grade, and if she could market them rapidly, would find a valuable export.

But Austria has steadily maintained a ruinous quarantine regulation that prevents the stock being transported across her territory to market. The result was that the Servian market was glutted with these products and the farmers receive no price at all. Two cents for a chicken and five cents for a ham would rouse the fighting blood of any community.

Austria's ultimatum did not come as a surprise to anyone who has followed its diplomatic manuevering of the last 25 years. Austria has never been able to forgive Servia for existing at all, and Servia has always resented its big neighbor's stubborn opposition to its own scheme for development.

For twenty-five years jealousy and enmity have fed on each other; for twenty-five years each has irritated the other in all the numberless ways known to skilled politicians; for twenty-five years each has been held in check only by the pressure of outside influences.

But now the tragic death of the heir aparent has put in Austria's hands an excuse so powerful that it dares to use it as a weapon, while Servia, assured of the absolute loyalty and unity of its people, and confident of the backing of all the southern Slavs, is only put in the position of having its hand forced.

At first thought it would seem that, considering the difference in size and resources, any contest between these two countries must be unequal. Austria has enjoyed a long period of peace, and posses a large and highly trained army. Servia,on the other hand, is only beginning to recover from two costly wars. Although it gained thereby the territory in Macedonin that it had long coveted, it has not yet had time to profit by it.

Servia is poor and its army is comparatively small, but it posses an element of strength, the value of which is doubled to it by reason of the fact that the same quality is Austria's great weakness. The entire Srvian people are a unit on any question of national honor; the disloyalty of any part of its army is an impossible supposition.

On the other hand, the Austrian army, like the Austrian empire, is made up of many people of many minds, and it is not possible to be quite certain how it would conduct itself in a war in which racial considerations would be involved, as in a war with Servia. In a war with Servia virtually all the military operations would be conducted in a territory populated almost wholly by Serbs, a people tied by the sympathy of common race and tradition to the people Austria would be fighting—ties that are, to the southern Slavs, many times more binding than the slender political threads that bind them to the Austrian empire.

In prosecuting a war against Servia Austria has long known that it would expose itself to the danger of arousing to open rebellion its entire southern Slav population.

Servia protested bitterly against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovint by Austria. She carried her warlike preparations to such a point that her army virtually confronted that of Austria on the opposite side of the Danube. All that prevented a serious war was the interference of Germany, which held back Russia's hand.

Defeated by the Germanic influence, Servia waited for her opportunity. It came with the outbreak of the Balkan war, when, by a series of brilliant campaigns, the Servians went straight through Albania to Durazzo, thus seizing the coveted seaport.

Austrian diplomacy succeeded in snatching the seaport prize away from Servia by setting up the ill-fated little kingdom of Albania as a buffer. At the same time Austria was able to prevent Montenegro, also virtually a Serb state, from maintaining hold on the hard won city of Scutari. Not even the highly desirable portions of Macedonia that fell to Servia's lot at the end of the war were able to compensate her for the rage and disappointment in the loss of the footing on the sea.

Austria's irritation against Servia is based chiefly on her belief in Servia's intentions to aggrandize herself at the expense of Austria, and Austria's belief in official connivance in plots and schemes to alienate Austrian subjects and so further Servia's ends.

PanSerb Union a Factor.

Austria secs as the most powerful enemy to her influence the Narodna Odbrana, or Pan-Serb union. This organization has as its aim the union of the entire Serb race.

The Agram treason trials in Croatia several years ago, when the Austrian government failed utterly to prove its contention of plots cemented in Belgrade against the monarchy, were probably the most prominent of these proceedings, though there have been endless riotings and arrests and minor trials for which the union may have been directly responsible.

The secretary of the society, Major Milan Pribitchevitch,formerly an Austrian army officer, was mentioned in the confession of the youth who threw the bomb at Archduke Ferdinand. This naturally has given Austria sufficient ground on which to demand the entire wiping out of this inflammatory society, the suppression of all its literature and the punishment of its leaders.

Austria further claims that the public schools of Servia have been used as an instrument for the instilling of anti-Austrian prejudice, and asserts that every branch of the Servian official service is honeycombed with plots aimed against Austrian tranquility.

Until she seized on the murder of the archduke, Austria was not able to put her finger on any tangible evidence of Servia's malefeasane. But Servia's reprisals for Austria's highhandedness were not less irritating for being intangible. Austria has felt for years that all Servia was a hotbed of intrigue and conspiracy against her, and she has recognized the slow encroachment of the disturbing influence centered there in her own territory.

Servian officials admit that there has been plotting but they refuse to give these plots more importance than the rioting of turbulent students.

With Servia's war strength estimated at 240,000 men and Austria's at 2,000,000, there would seem to be little doubt of the outcome. But figures cannot be relied upon, because there are so many elements to be considered. The dual monarchy has an army common to both kingdoms, while, at the same time, Austria and Hungary each support a second line army, organized and distinct from the common army and from each other.

Politics of the various nationalists of the empire has had its effect on the army, and it has been only by skillful management that it has been at a standard that so important a power must require.

The Servian army was, until the Balkan war, an untried quality, with the presumption against its efficiency. The dramatic events of that war gave it, however, a new rating, for the Servian proved himself a splendid soldier, and the organization of the army proved surprisingly effective. It had great power of expansion, while the wonderful esprit de corps and the galvanizing effect of devoted enthusiasm more than overcame formal defects.

The possible part which other European powers would play in the war drama is of greater importance than the problems of Austria and Servia.

Servia's population is only a little more than 3,000,000, and the Serbs in the Servia Irredenta of the dual realm do not number more than 4,000,000. This total of 7,000,000 could be crushed by the vastly greater number of Germans of Austria and the Magvars of Hungary.

But other powers are too much concerned to hold aloof. If Germany and Italy, as members of the triple alliance, support Austria-Hungary, Russia, backed by her partners in the triple entente, France and Great Britian, must be assumed to be resolutely opposed to the extinction of the independent Slav nationality of the Balkans.

The triple alliance is defensive, not aggressive. Its members are bound to help each other in certain cases of attack from outside, but they are not bound to aid in attacking others. Moreover, Germany is bound to aid Austria-Hungary only in case the latter is attacked by Russia, and not if she should be attacked by Servia.

But if Austria-Hungary should attack Servia, and thus incur an attack upon herself by Russia, Germany would be bound to come to Austria-Hungary's aid; while Italy would be bound merely to maintain a friendly neutrality. But if France joined her ally, Russia, then Italy also would have to enter the strife. The potential sequence of events, therefore, is for Austria-Hungary to attack Servia, for Russia to come to Servia's aid and attack Austria-Hungary, for Germany to come to Austria-Hungary's aid against Russia, for France then to attack Germany in aid of Russia and for Italy to join her allies of the triple alliance against France.

What Great Britian would do is problematical, but if there was danger of Germany and her allies destroying the sea power of France and Russia, as there might well be, it is scarcely conceivable that the British fleet would remain neutral or idle.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

ITEMS OF INTEREST TAKING PLACE THIS WEEK THROUGHOUT THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE WORLD.

The coal mined in Maryland in 1913 amounted to 4,779,839 short tons, valued at $5,927,046, exceeding any year since 1907.

W. W. Lombard, mayor of Othello, Washington, and aged 60, has lived for the last year within a block of a moving picture show, but witnessed his first "movie" on July 4.

Thirty tons of commercial mica, taken out of claims on Mica Mountain on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, were shipped to Montreal recently.

Meeting the popular demand for less study outside of the school room, the Spokane board of education has decided to lengthen the hours of attendance in the high schools by three quarters of an hour.

Six million dollars is the estimated cost of a hydro-electric plant to be installed in the Saskatchewan river, near Edmonton, Alta., by Jackson & Company. The plan contemplates the development of 40,000 horse power.

In spite of the fact that unusually large cerial and fruit crops are assured in the Spokane country, local bankers of that place are informing Secretary McAdoo that they will have no need for federal funds to assist in moving the crops this year.

A dozen large panels, replicas of the famous group by Sallie James Farnham in the Pan-American Union building at Washington, have arrived and are being set in the entrance to the rotunda of the California building at the San Diego Exposition.

"Every street, avenue and lane in the ten largest cities of the world could be paved with the asphalt we saw actually exposed in the Fort McKay district," said J. P. Hughes, recently after returning from a trip of 3,000 miles into the unsettled country north of Edmonton, Alta.

A plan whereby ten or more farmers or farm women can form home classes in agriculture or domestic science and receive the textbooks, lectures, lantern slides, laboratory and cooking equipment necessary to conduct them has been devised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the agricultural colleges of certain states.

An automobile trip of 3,500 miles through the wilds of northwestern Canada and into Alaska, many miles of the way over roads and dimly marked trails that have never been traversed by an automobile, is being undertaken by Frank Fourniea, a placer miner in the Juneau district of Alaska. The trip is from Spokane, Washington, to Alaska.

Fred Paquette, alias Fred Richards, who, officers of the Secret Service of the United States Treasury Department say, is one of the most notorious counterfeiters on the American continent, was recently sentenced by Judge Noel, of the Edmonton, Alta., district court, to 14 years in the penitentiary.

Winnie A. Martin, a 14-year old student at Victoria High School, Edmonton, Alta., claims the world's records for typewriting in five languages. Her achievements in six one-minute tests are: Greek, 61 words, two errors; German, 67 words, two errors; Latin, 57 words, no errors,; French, 74 words, no errors; English, 103 words, no errors; blindfold, 92 words, two errors.

The production of millstones and related quarry products, burrstones, chasers and drag stones, in the United States in 1913 amounted to $56,163 in value, a decrease of $15,251 compared with the value in 1912. The production of millstones in this country in 1913 was nevertheless larger than in all but three years since 1888, when it was valued at $81,000. Millstones were produced in 1913 in Alabama, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The arrival of exhibits for the San Diego Exposition has started on a considerable scale with the receipt of important features of the California State building. Eight of the grand monuments of the Maya, recovered from the ruins of the ancient city of Quiragua, are already on the grounds, heralding the exhibits which will constitute some of the most remarkable contributions to contemporary ethnological research.

Smal sizes of anthracite are such as buckwheat and smaller, in the opinion of E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, may become more valuable as raw material for the briquet manufacturer. The output of these small sizes produced by crushing large coal to obtain the domestic grades exceeds 20,000,000 long tons annually, exclusive of 3,000,000 4,000,000 tons annually recovered from culm banks by washeries.

Some interesting facts about the geology and mineral resources of St. Louis are given in a report recently issued by the United States Geological Survey. It says that when the world was young the region where St. Louis now stands was changed from land to sea and from sea to land, these transformations covering long periods of geological time, too great to be estimated in years or centuries.

Lands just approved by the national forest reservation commission for purchase include 13,575 acres in North Carolina, of which 11 tracts comprising 12,400 acres are situated in Buncombe, Yancey, and McDowell counties in the Mount Mitchell purchase area. The remaining 1155 acres are on the Chattanooga watershed in Macon county in the Savannahn purchase area. These lands are to be acquired in accordance with the general policy under which national forests of good size are being built up in the eastern mountains.

ROSCOE CONKLIN MITCHELL

Harper's Weekly Recently Carried a Story Which Made a Hero of The Alamance County Man.

An article in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly makes much of a hero of Roscoe Conklin Mitchell, a newspaper writer and a native of Alamance county, N. C., who edited a paper in Statesville about 13 years ago.

During the mediation conference at Niagara Falls he was sent by the Hearst papers to report the proceedings, but the American delegates would have nothing to do with a Hearst reporter. Finally, through the inbuence of a representative of the State Department he got onto the job. The Hearst papers then edited a lot of sensational fake stuff into the dispatchhes, which embarrassed the truthful Mitchell, and failing to get it stopped, he resigned. The same story tells how Mitchell was selected from a group of newspaper men by Woodrow Wilson in the 1912 campaign as the recipient of his confidence, and how Col. Roosevelt, on his return from South America, drove all other reporters away and received Mitchell with open arms.

THE TWENTY YEAR TEST

"Some twenty years ago I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Geo. W. Brock, publisher of The Enterprise, Aberdeen, Md., "I discovered that it was a safe and quick cure for diarrhoea. Since then no one can sell me anything said to be 'just as good.' During all these years I have used it and recommended it many times, and it has never disappointed anyone." For sale by all dealers.

Colorado's output of the principal minerals in 1913 was valued at $35,349,298.

The Spokane naval recruiting station has drawn a prize recruit in E. W. Steele, a physical gaint weighing 197 pounds, who speaks four foreign languages, and is a son of a noted inventor.

The mine output of gold, silver, copper and lead in Oregon in 1913 was valued at $1,746,402, compared with $849,886 in 1912, an increase of more than 100 per cent.

The Hudson river region produced 1,025,308,000 bricks in 1913, valued at $5,636,061, according to a recent statement of Jefferson Middleton, of the United States Geological Survey.

The mine output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Idaho increased in value from $21,466,521 in 1912 to $24,149,049 in 1913. The production of all metals except gold increased.

It is stimated that the aple crop in the United States this year will exceed all past records. California, olorado, and Iowa are among the states which have wonderfully good crops.

The coal mined in Kentuckey in 1913 was 19,616,600 short tons, according to a recent report of the United States Geological Survey, valued at $29,516,749. The number of men employed in the mines of that State were 26,382.

The value of the mica produced in the United States in 1913 was $436,060, North Carolina contributing $268,913. Mica is found in crystals ranging from small ones to those several feet across. Crystals towo feet in diameter are not uncommon.

The number of men employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania in 1913 was 172,196, and they made the unprecedented high average of 267 days, against 165,144 men for 257 days in 1912. The average production per hand per year amounted to 1,009 short tons.

A virgin gold field in the Liard River district of northern British Columbia, has recently been found. A prospector, who spent five years in the region, says he did not meet a white man while there. He says it is extremely difficult to reach the field on account of the unfriendly attitude of the Indians.

Hereafter hotel portera in some parts of the country will look carefully under the bands of cast off hats, in search of forgotten fortunes. A number of hats, left by guests in a Spokane hotel and consigned to a creamatory, were found to have about forty dollars worth of stamps and currency in them.

With a bullet from a 22-caliber rifle buried in his brain which it is impossible to get out eight-year old Lief Thormadsgard, of Spokane, will live, according to surgeons who are treating him. The boy was unconscious for a week, but survived the operation for the removal of a part of the brain.

Spokane, Washington, Chinese are rallying to the aid of their flood stricken countrymen in the Kwang Tung province of China and are raising a fund to be sent to their native land. The Tung Wha Company, a Chinese benevolent organization, is taking the lead in the matter on the Pacific coast, through its affiliations.

Gilbert E. Counts, of Spokane, Washington, and Miss Daisy Schultz, of Pomeroy, Washington, after marriage this week will enjoy a decidedly novel five-year honeymoon. Following a summer trip to Oregon the young couple will enroll as students at Spokane University, taking the same course and graduating simultaneously five years hence.

The production of coal in the United States has again broken all previous records, the output for 1913 being 570,048,125 short tons, which is considerably more than double the production of 1900 and more than 5 times the production of 1880, according to a statement just issued by the United States Geological Survey. The value of the coal mined in 1913 is given as $760,488,786.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN

WHERE TO SEND YOUR BOY OR GIRL TO RECEIVE AN EDUCATION—A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLEGES ADVERTISED IN THE COURIER.

A number of college ads will be found running regularly in The Courier for the next few weeks. These ads. are from some of the best colleges in the South, which are kindly asking you to investigate their facilities for educating the boy or girl, before you send yours to school this fall. A few facts about the colleges appear below:

Trinity College.

The work done in the past at Trinity College is more of an advertisement than anything that can be written. This is a southern college of liberal arts with an established reputation for high standards, noble traditions and progressive policies. Its large endowment fund makes possible its first-class equipment and large faculty of well trained and carefully chosen teachers. Student's fees are low, comfortable, inexpensive rooms in carefully supervised hygenic dormitories. The college maintains classical and scientific courses leading to the Bachelor's degree. Thorough courses are also given in engineering and law. For catalogue and illustrated booklet, address R. L. Flowers, Secretary, Durham, N. C.

Catawba College

At Newton, Catawba county, is located Catawba College, a co-educational institution, run under the auspices of the German-Reformed church. This college turns out annually some of the best trained men and women who have ever left the doors of an educational institution. Rev. J. D. Andrew, formerly of Burlington, who is well known to many of The Courier readers, was tendered the presidency at the close of the 1912-13 session. His first year as head of this institution has been one of marked success. The number of students greatly increased and the work done was of the very best. The section surrounding Newton is one of the most healthful in western North Carolina. The college has a faculty,who received their training in some of the best educational institutions in the United States. Courses are given in literary work, shorthand, bookkeepng, and typewriting, music, art and expresson Expenses are moderate, running from $140 to $200 for the entire school year. For catalog and further information, address Rev. J. D. Andrew, Newton, N. C.

Blackstone School For Girls.

This school is located at Blackstone, Va., and annually receives a large patronage from North Carolina. This school is well known in Randolph and adjoining counties, having in the past years enrolled among its students a number of girls from this section. It s a well known fact that the faculty of this school is one of the best trained in the south. Twenty years ago the Blackstone school adopted for its motto, "Thorough instruction Under Positively Christian Influences at the lowest possible cost," anl as a result it today has a boarding patronage of 368, a student body of 428, a faculty of 33 and a plant worth $150,000. One hundred and fifty dollars pays all charges for the year including table board, room, lights, steam heat, laundry, medical attention, physical culture and tuition in all subjects except music and elocution. For catalog and application bland address Geo. P. Adams, Blackstone Va.

Elon College

The Courier has received a copy of the February and July numbers of the Elon College Bulletin, and it is a publication that would do credit to any institution. The February numbe. was issued as a catalog number and contains 194 pages filled with a most excellent description of the institution and an explanation of the courses. The July number was styled as the mid-vacation number and its purpose was to set forth life at Elon College as it really is during school months. It contains many beautiful photographs of the buildings, ball teams, literary societies, etc. Elon College needs no introduction to the readers of The Courier for its students scattered throughout the bounds of the paper's territory speak for themselves. Expenses at this institution are moderate, running from $125 to $225 for the entire school year. The religious atmosphere is of the very best; no parent need be uneasy but that the most wholesome Christian influence will be brought to bear upon every student of the college. On account of the healthfulness of the place no medical fee is charged the students. Elon ranks among the best institutions of the South. Marshall A. Hudson said on a recent vsit to the college, "In no college have I been more kindly received than at Elon. I found in Elon what I have never found quite so prominent before, a spiritual attitude and desire to learn of spiritual things." Write to President W. A. Harper, Elon College, N. C., for catalog and full information regarding the school.

Claremont College.

This school is located at Hickory, one of the prettiest towns in Western North Carolina, and is a school for young women ran under the auspices of the German Reformed church. While this school is not as widely known in this section of the state as some others, it has been drawing its patronage from the counties farther west and from S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and other surrounding states. Here the young woman receives the most careful of attention and life is as much like that of the refined and well governed home as it can be made. Located near the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, where the climate is temperate, makes it an ideal place to spend the winter. Courses in literary work, art, music, erpression and domestic science are maintained. The faculty is selected with the greatest care. Special attention is paid to the religious life of the students. All must attend church. One hundred an forty dollars per year pays for tuition, board, heat, lights and room rent. For illustrated catalog address President Joseph L. Murphy, Hickory, N. C.

Guilford College.

Over in Giulford county we find Guilford College, which has for years drawn a large patronage from Randolph and surounding counties. Many of Randolph's most prominent men are graduates of this institution. Nothing need be said of the former work of this institution for its graduates are living advertisements of the kind of work done. One special feature of this college is economy and self help. The students are taught the art of saving and are offered all the assistance possible to work their way through college. Here are given six courses in arts, sciences, music, domestic science, bookkeeping and banking, expression, etc. The college has all modern conveniences, ten well equipped buildings and a large athletic field. For catalog and information address President L. L. Hobbs, Guilford College, N. C.

The A. & M. College.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College in its growth, development, and social usefulness has been almost a revelation to our state. It is just twenty-five years old this year and is the youngest, by a good many years, of our state colleges for men. Its faculty now numbers sixty specialists who were educated in the best universities of America. Its enrollment of students, counting all courses is 738. Its buildings number 26 and in equipment are modern and practical Randolph county has furnished a number of young men for students in this institution but the number should be doubled this year. Send your boy to the A. & M. this fall. Write to E. B. Owen, Registrar, West Raleigh, N. C.

TURNER'S ALMANAC BOUGHT BY TIMES

Standard North Carolina Almanac, 78 Years Old, to Appear Regularly.

The Turner-Enniss Almanac which has been published in Raleigh annually for the past 27 years, was purchased today from the Ennisa family by John A. Park, publisher of the Raleigh Times.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac, as it is usually called, was established by Henry D. Turner in 1838. In 1867, James H. Enniss succeeded Mr. Turner and issued the almanac until his death in 1900. From that time until April, 1914, the late Pinck C. Enniss was the owner and publisher. It is sold in practically every town in the entire state of North Carolina; some of the agents now handling the book have been selling it for more than thirty consecutive years.

The 1915 Alamanac will contain chronological charts, weather forecasts, complete calendars, movable feast days, rising and setting of sun and moon, season changes, tides, eclipses, and moon's phases. Notes on farming and gardening are arranged for each month, these features being carefully compiled by prominent authorities. Many practical suggestions appear under this head.

There will be a complete list of all state officers and department employees, with the salaries they are paid, directors of state institutions, members of various boards and commissions, officers and teachers of educational institutions, and federal officers. A feature of the almanac that is always of particular interest to lawyers is the complete court calendar for the entire year, with names of judges and dates of their courts. Household hints, cooking recipes, and the joke columns will be new and enlarged in the 1915 book. A new feature for 1915 which has not appeared in former almanacs, will be a complete record of the various crops in North Carolina for the year, giving quantities and values. The book will be issued by the Times Publishing Co. during the month of October.

TIMES PUBLISHING CO.

IT'S GREAT FOR BALKY BOWELS AND STOMACHS

We want all people who have chronic stomach trouble or constipation, no matter of how long standing, to try one dose of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy—one dose will convince you. This is the medicine so many of our local people have been taking with surprising results. The most thorough system cleanser we ever sold. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy is now sold here by Standard Drug Company.